234 The Estonian farmer received his greatest income from diary farming. There were mainly three breeds of cattle in independent Estonia: the Dutch Friesian, the Estonian Red and the Estonian Native, all of which not only increased in number but their milk yield grew also. In the following table is shown the average yield of milk per cow (in kilograms):

	1921-22	1928-29	1937-38	1938-39
Controlled stock	1,650	2,230	-	2,950
Pure-bred stock	-	-	3,642	-
Average for all stock	-	-	2,185	-

About one-third of the milk produced on Estonian farms was consumed by the

1:Indiana U. S-4, 5(1954-5)1955 RG4 Estonia RG4

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234 farm population, whereas two-thirds was sold mainly to the dairies where, in turn, it went for the use of the home market or was made into [439] butter, cheese, etc. The average yearly butter export grew rapidly:

Years	Tons
1923-25	4,000
1937-39	14,000

In quality of butter Estonia placed second to Denmark at the international contest in Berlin in 1937. Estonian cattle breeding and dairy farming were in the midst of a full-scale development when World War II and the occupations came along and destroyed much that had been done during peacetime.

231 262 In hog raising good progress had also been made in the years of independence. Pork was used extensively in the diet of the Estonian rural